The Bombay Gazette

With Supplement.

No. 10,240—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
L. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	T. J. Alderton	4th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th ,,
L. ROME	3632	1000	G. F. Cates	12th ,,
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th ,,
L. PESHAWUR	2930	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2084	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
L. SIAM	3036	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
— VENETIA	3736	450	A. R. Daniell	23rd ,,
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson	9th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	2827	600	C. G. Perkins	16th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd ,,
L. AUSTRALIA	3564	600	T. Alderton	30th ,,
— CATHAY	2854	500	G. W. Brandy	6th April.
L. ROME	3632	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
— MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Brady	20th ,,
— DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Scaton	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The [illegible] proceed direct to London [illegible] at Plymouth [illegible] change vessels at Suez [illegible] Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class .. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1882.
CATHAY	2983	W. M. Robbie	11th Jan.
ASSAM	3035	G. W. Brady	27th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	400	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 21st, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROMP, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 15th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave

GENOA and on the 24th BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 50	Including	I Class .. £ 29	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 250	wines.
III do..... 105	Without food.	III do..... 115	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the [illegible] All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Sunday, the 1st January, 1882.
MALWA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days [illegible]

From Naples ... do. ... do. ... 115 ... do. ... 125
,, Brindisi ... do. ... do. ... 105 ... do. ... 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, December 19, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s.s. TERE	R. Deperis	1827	280	7th Jan. 1882
s.s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	265 ..	143 0
To Port Said	320 ..	205 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Stuart, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
S.S. SERKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,760	900	7th Jany.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill	2,300	300	14th Feb.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	22nd ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the [illegible] proceeding after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms [illegible]

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. ROUMANIA

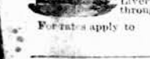
WILL sail for GENOA and MARSEILLES on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3rd January.

Passengers booked through to London.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HAMBURG VIA LIVERPOOL, ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.



HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

THE INTER-OCEANIC STEAM YACHTING COMPANY'S Steam Yacht CEYLON, formerly one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, being now on the world, is expected to arrive at [illegible] of December, and is timed to [illegible] ry 2nd, 1882. She will visit [illegible] ding Colombo, Madras and [illegible] st January to Penang, [illegible] Shanghai, Nagasaki, [illegible] n to Honolulu, and [illegible] alling at various [illegible] olonte Video, [illegible] ng to South- [illegible] stone.

[illegible] luxury.

[illegible] for passage money, &c., apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, BURN & CO., Bombay, or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. INCHMARREE from Liverpool are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Docks.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Inchmarree.
Bombay, 29th December, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd January, 1882 at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH—MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th December, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at fixed fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line,
Anchor Line,
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line,

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 9-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

NDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE.

PASSENGER, OVERLAND PARCELS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and PACKAGES of all descriptions despatched by Mail and Cargo Steamers to all parts of Europe, with Economy, Safety, and Punctuality.

Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

PASSAGES engaged Free of Commission by any line of Steamers.

LUGGAGE collected and forwarded to and from all parts of the World.

PASSENGERS met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses. Every assistance rendered to Constituents or their friends arriving at or departing from Bombay.

DRAFTS, Notes, and Sovereigns supplied at the current rate of Exchange.

INVOICES collected against delivery of Goods.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Messes and Domestic use, including Wines, Spirits, Provisions, &c.

CONTRACTS entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

AGENCIES and CORRESPONDENT THROUGHOUT ALL THE PRESIDENCIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
Californian Apples.....Per tin	0	10
Californian Apricots..... ,,	1	4
Californian Grapes ..... ,,	1	4
Californian Peaches..... ,,	1	4
Californian Pears..... ,,	1	4
Californian Plums ..... ,,	1	4
Californian Greengages ..... ,,	1	4
Californian Raspberries ..... ,,	1	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	9	0
,, 00 ,, ,, Wicker covered.. ..	11	0
,, 0 One and a half gallon size ..	11	0
,, 0 ,, ,, Wicker covered.. ..	14	0
,, 1 Two and a half gallon size ..	15	0
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size ..	20	0
,, 2 Five gallon size	27	0
,, 3 Six ,, ...	34	0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters ..	40	0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware ..	40	0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter.. ..	5	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

CASH, Rs. 3 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, 31st DECEMBER.
OLD GOOSEBERRY
AND
BLACK-EY'D SUSAN,
BURLESQUE.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrel, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 8)	Rs.	16
Orchestra Stall	,,	4
Pit Stall	,,	2
Pit	,,	1
Back Seats	As.	5

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. | performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

MISS WILSON [illegible] that all Bills for payment to [illegible] Printing, &c. should be sent on MONDAY, between the hours [illegible] commencing from January 2.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.

SECRETARIES of LIBRARIES, BOOK CLUBS, and the Public are informed that the List in Bombay will be CLOSED on 31st December, up to which time orders addressed Book of Bombay will be received at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*

Bombay, 15th December, 1881.

P. AND O. COMPANY. THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS. EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended by cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the estate of the late Sergeant McCRISTD, 1 Worcester Regiment (attached to the Commissariat), are required to send the same to Lieutenant-Colonel Dorwood, Colaba, President Committee of Adjustment, before the 15th January, 1882, after which no claims will be allowed.

MOTIWALA'S CHEAP AND POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINES.

DYSENTRODYNE, an elegant vegetable specific for DYSENTERY, WITH BLOOD OR SLIME, DIARRHŒA, VOMITING, COLICS, and ALL KINDS OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS, has saved numerous lives. Price 1 and 8 ans per phial.

VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS, a sure remedy in COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS. Price 4, 6, and 10 ans per phial.

For NUMEROUS EUROPEAN and NATIVE MEDICAL and OTHER HIGHLY RESPECTABLE TESTIMONY of CURES EFFECTED, and for OPINIONS of THE PRESS, see handbills.

Sold by R. S. MADON & Co., 12 Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, and by all medicine venders and shopkeepers in all parts of India.

MANUFACTURER,
S. B. MOTIWALA,
Frere-road, Fort, Bombay.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM, Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.

Price Rs. 2, per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,

Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HEM-STITCHED, WHITE.

½ in., ¾ in., and 1 in. BORDERS.

Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 15-8 per box of one dozen.

HEM-STITCHED COLORED BORDERS.

Rs. 15-0, Rs. 17-8 Rs. 20-0, and Rs. 24-0 per box of one dozen.

FANCY BORDERS COLORED.

Rs. 1-0, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 2-4 each.

FANCY BORDERS WHITE.

Rs. 1-4, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 2-4 each.

WHITE HEM-STITCHED IN FANCY BOXES.

Handsome Box containing ½ doz.....	Rs.	5 8
Handsome Box containing ½ doz.....	,,	5 8
Rich Silk Embroidered Box contg. ½ doz. ...	,,	8 8
Box with Real Oil Painting contg. ½ doz...	,,	10 8

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 9-8 per doz.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of the Public

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

FORT ESTABLISHMENT

WILL REMAIN OPEN THIS EVENING, SATURDAY,

(New Year's Eve) until 7 o'clock.

JOHN CAMERON,
Manager.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful

ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY

LUBIN OF PARIS,

COMPRISING

Forest-rose-nut	Kiss-me-Quick.	Patchouli.
Frangipani	Millefleurs.	Quaint Essence.
Jasmine.	Moss Rose.	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club.	Opoponax.	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE

Small Bottles, each ..... Cash Rs. 2-1
Larger Bottles, each ..... ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO MISSIONARIES, DISPENSARIES, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

QUININE, CHLORODYNE, and other DRUGS at cost price supplied by THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited, 26, Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C.

By order of the Board,
W. DREW, Managing Director.

Indents may be sent to Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Elphinstone Circle.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited, 26, Holborn Viaduct, London.

NO charge for packing, packing cases, shipping expenses or freight to ports in direct communication with London. Parcel Post Packages all free of charges except duty.

Illustrated Price Lists, 327 pages, in a handsome illuminated cover, with Photographic Portrait of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, may be obtained Post-free from the Agents.

Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Bombay.
Messrs. SYKES and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. SHAW WINCH, Madras.

By order of the Board,
W. DREW, Managing Director.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.

Silver Jewellery.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Purses.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.

Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Purses.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigarette Cases.
Asp-tians.
Cigar Lamps.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Inspection Telescopes.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.

Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings

Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.

Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £250,000

SOLE PATENTEES FOR INDIA OF THE BRUSH AND LANE FOX SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Directors.
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ALEXANDER McARTHUR, Esq., M. P.
LAITMER CLARK, Esq., M. Inst. C. E.
MAJOR CHARLES, H. STRUTT, Managing Director.
JAMES PENDER, Esq.

Bankers.
Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., London.
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND—Edinburgh.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON and CHINA.

Offices.
53, A., Old Broad-street, E. C.
Eldon-road, Bombay.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to give estimates and execute orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the BRUSH SYSTEM for lighting Roads, Streets, Gardens, Railway Stations, Docks, Warehouses, Factories, Barracks, Halls, &c., or upon the LANE FOX INCANDESCENT SYSTEM for lighting the interiors of Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Mess-rooms, Bungalows, Private Houses, Business Offices, &c., by lamps of Ten Candle Power, and upwards.

By the Brush System any number of lights, from 4 to 40 each of 2,000 candle power, power, can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and a great economy is effected by this method of lighting.

The following is a selection from the list of prominent places in Great Britain at which the Brush Electric Light is now in use:—

THE ADMIRALTY.	RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.	ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
WOOLWICH ARSENAL.	CITY OF LONDON (BLACK-FRIARS BRIDGE TO CHEAPSIDE).	ALEXANDRA PALACE.
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (CLOCK TOWER).	SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.	GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.	GENERAL POST OFFICE.	GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.
SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.	CITY OF EDINBURGH (PRINCES-STREET.	COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.
BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & CO.		MAUDSLAY, SON, AND FIELD.
BASS AND CO. (BURTON-ON-TRENT).		

The Company will also receive applications for concessions and licenses under both systems for Cities and Districts in India.

Agencies will be Established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Director at the Temporary Offices of the Company in Bombay.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Made to measure, { HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING } Or ready for use.

	Rs.		Rs.
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs ...	6 for 36	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable ...	6 for 16
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs ...	6 for 30	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colors (thoroughly shrunk) ...	6 for 54
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform ...	6 for 23	SILK and Wool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness ...	6 for 36
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 28	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel ...	6 for 32
BEST WHITE, Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ...	6 for 32	SPUN SILK, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury ...	6 for 72
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 36		

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

Patterns, with our New and Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS. BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR [illegible]

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... ,, 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

FORT, BOMBAY.

CRAWFORD MARKET BRANCH—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES, FRUITS.

THE STORES is conducted strictly on the READY-MONEY system; it is therefore impossible to execute any orders unless accompanied with a remittance.

ALL OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS SUPPLIED BY THE STORES ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Hams in canvas 6 to 12 per lb. and	0 13 0	Coffee Beans	0 7 0
Bacon on cut	0 13 0	Table Salt packet	0 1 6
Double Gloster Cheese	0 12 0	Do. jar	0 3 6
Cheddar	0 12 0	Jams, 73 annas 7 and	0 6 0
Dutch	0 12 0	Marmalade, 6 and	0 5 0
Gruyere	0 12 0	Zoedone	doz. 4 0 0
California Apples, per tin	0 9 0	Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale, including bottles ..	4 0 0
Do. Apricots and Peaches	1 2 0	Nubian Blacking	bottle 0 9 0
Swiss Milk	0 6 0	Carbolic Soap, per bar, large size	0 12 0
Do. doz.	4 0 0	Leibig's Extracts, per 2 oz. jars	0 15 0
Do. per case of 4 doz.	15 0 0	Kopp's Soups, assorted, doz.	2 8 0
Chicago Corned Beef, per 2 lbs. tin ..	1 4 0	Potted meats, smallTin	0 3 6
Do. Ox Tongues per tin	2 0 0	do. large	0 5 6
Sheep Tongues	1 0 0	Christmas Cakes, plain, per lb.	0 12 0
Sugar, White, Crystallized, per 6 lbs. ..	1 0 0	Do. Ornamented per lb.	1 4 0
Tea, Rs. 1-4 per lb. to	0 12 0	Do. Richly do. per lb.	1 8 0
Coffee, Ground, per lb.	0 12 0		

W. J. ESSAI.
FORBES-STREET AND MEADOW-STREET.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, 13th January.

COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT:
MAJOR THE HON'BLE LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY.
MEMBERS:
CAPT. PROUDFOOT.
QUARTER-MASTER SOUNDY.
LIEUTENANT LOBB.
COLOR SERJT. GEORGE.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP and Co. and SOUNDY and Co.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs.	8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	,,	19
Non-volunteer Single Ticket	,,	10
Non-volunteer and Two Ladies	,,	22
Extra Ladies Ticket	,,	5

W. M. TENNENT, Hony. Secy.
A. B. ANDERSON, Hony. Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of Rupees one hundred per share in the above Company is made payable at the Registered Office [illegible] on Monday, the [illegible] Fort, on or before [illegible]

Interest at the rate of nine per cent. [illegible] will be charged after the above date on all calls [illegible] unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible] COCKREE PETIT SONS & Co.
Secretaries.
Bombay, 24th December, 1881.

JUST ARRIVED,

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
BIRTHDAY CARDS.
(FOR 1881 82)

In the newest and most magnificent designs imaginable.

PRICES:—As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

Assorted packets made up, from Rs. 2 to any value, every card different.

CASH WITH ORDER ONLY.

CHARLES MERTON & CO.,
General Merchants, the Indian Agency House,
Barrackpore.

N.B.—Our cards are the cheapest and best procurable in the Indian Market.

UNDER DISTINGU

MMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

KET closed for New Years holiday.

AT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

tatement of Traffic for the week ending Dec. 24, 1881.

	Open 1,446 miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		1,27,202 0 0
Merchandize		5,65,763 0 0
Electric Telegraph		9,083 0 0
	Total Rs.	7,02,048 0 0
Corresponding week last year.		
Open 1,391 miles	Total Rs.	5,64,719 0 0
Increase		1,37,329 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig D. C. T. Letchmy, 97 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Carwar, in ballast.

THE barque Peeress, 780 tons, Captain C. Short, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE steamer Wilton, 1,086 tons, Captain B. Jarvis, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Brocadale, 1,416 tons, Captain Thos. Reynolds, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (3rd Dec.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bates and Co.

THE steamer Carmona, 2,447 tons, Captain A. Halcrow, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Newcastle (27th Nov.), brought a cargo of 3,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Muir and Co.

THE ship First Lancashire, 1,354 tons, Captain R. Forbes, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Liverpool (18th Aug.), brought a cargo of 1,939 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

The steamer Knight of the Bath, 1,493 tons, Captain Lawrenson, which arrived in harbour on the instant from Cardiff (26th Nov.), brought 2,213 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Russell, 375 tons, Captain H. Cubitt, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from 16th Nov.), brought a cargo of 8,135 bags and two deck passengers. The vessel is signed to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. G. Waghein, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Coast. Dr. Weir, Health Officer, reported Cargo—Passengers—She will sail to-day for ports with cargo and deck passengers.

The following passengers arrived by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Commander A. W. Adamson, yesterday :—

From Shanghai—Mr. Meyer. From Hong-Kong—Mr. and Mrs. Silas and servant. From Yokohama—Dr. Simmons and Dr. Lyons. From Hiogo—Mr. Palmer. From Galle—Messrs. Fisher, Macaulay, O'Connell, Mrs. Turner, and 2 native servants. From Sydney—Lieut. Trafford and Mr. J. Carpenter. From Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Maskell, Mr. and Mrs. Head and 2 children. From Singapore and Galle—2 native deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Singapore, Captain G. Merello, sailing on 1st January 1882 at noon :—

FOR GENOA.

Mrs. Paton, two children and one ayah.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Trevor, two children and one ayah.
Col. and Mrs. Ashton Mayne.
Miss Oliver.
Miss Bailey.
Miss Van Heythuyson.
Lt. C. A. Poynder.
Lt. E. S. Perch.
Mr. P. A. Charrier.
Mr. J. Baudts.
Mr. H. Hackney.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. G. E. Sandford.
Mr. E. Michel.
Mr. Stangeon.
Mr. Weylandt.
Mr. Mahomed Khan.
Mr. Kelleyram, and one friend.
Mr. Nicola Teodoro.
Mr. Bugamul and one friend.
Mr. Mahomed Hoosein.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain S. F. Cole, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China mail, 1,016 chests opium, and a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, 2,161 tons, Captain C. Perrins, sailed yesterday for Australia, &c., with Australian mail, general cargo and the following passengers. For Melbourne.—Miss Castilla. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell, Mr. H. Richardson, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Knight and child, Miss Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. T. S. Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lewis, Mr. J. Waser, Mrs. W. Taylor and child, and Mr. W. H. Paul. For Sydney.—Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Withers and child, Mr. Green, Mr. Hamlett, Mr. W. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. R. W. Beadel, Mr. R. W. Wilson, Miss Higgs, Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Master Dickson and infant, and Mr. R. Elliott. For Galle.—Mr. A. W. Lyon, Mr. A. Brought Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Valerie. For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Hassall.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
29	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch, Dec. 27.
30	Brocadale (s)	Reynolds	Marseilles, Dec. 3.
	Hankow (s)	Symington	Natal, Dec. 10.
	Australia (s)	Alderton	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
30	Abyssinia (s)	Morrell	Karachee.
	Mirzapore (s)	Perrins	Colombo via Kurrachee, Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Thibet, Cole, to China, &c.
Steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to C. and Cutch.
Barque Peeress, Short, to E. Point.
Brig D. C. T. Letchmy, Nacoda, to Carwar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hankow, to London.
Steamer Eustace, to Port Said.
Steamer Bokhara, to London, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lancaster (s)—500 bales cotton, Lyons and Co; 85 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,900 cwts wheat, William Belland and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 140 bales cotton twist waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Amuljee Heerjee.

Mikado (s)—50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 110 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee.

Speke (s)—200 bales cotton, J. C. Bashby and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Jaffier Poonsee and Co; 120 bales cotton, Nathoo Jaffier; 800 cwts wheat, Oomersee Koorpali.

Scraceo (s)—1,320 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hankow (s)—50 bales cotton, Glader and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 16,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers and Co; 42 cwts gum, Sultanjee Hassum; 68 cwts ginger, Harrianes Goculdas; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales hides, Goolam Russull Abdul Cadur.

Teviot (s)—800 cwts wheat, Bunsraj Pudumsee; 21 bales hides, Bundally Esmail.

Inchmaree (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 120 cwts castor oil, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Speke Dickinson (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers

FOR BOSTON.

Speke (s)—20 cwts indigo, C. H. Bailey and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wilton (s)—3,000 cwts rapeseed, 8,940 cwts wheat, 4,161 groundnuts and 2,400 cwts poppy seed, Sharp, Sulzer and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Eustace (s)—43,250 cwts wheat, Sharp, Sulzer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florence (s)—300 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts poppyseed & 6,913 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Hughenden (s)—400 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Roumania (s)—300 bales cotton and 6,497 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers; 32 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania (s)—1,000 cwts. wheat, P. Chrystal and Co.
Sandel (s)—2,250 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Singapore (s)—300 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara (s)—250 bales cotton, The P. and O. Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hungaria (s)—6 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 64 bales twist, Hajee Esmail Hajee Abdoola.
Thibet (s)—30 cwts. onions, Hassum Lall; 8 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests opium, F. N. Postwala.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s)—254 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, Goodeg Jugnauth; 16 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 16 chests opium, Cowasjee Nathan; 83 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 9½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 9½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

Waller, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 29.

Paton, Major, S. W. Borderers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DECEMBER 30.

Wynne, Major, S. York Regt., on duty, from Natal.
Watts, Brig.-Surg., on duty, from Natal.
Hart, Major, E. Surrey Regt., on leave, from Natal.
Wilkinson, Col., Head Quarter Staff, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Rowcroft, Col. 35th Bengal N. I., to join, to Peshawar.
Slaughter, Surg., to join, to Deolalee.

DECEMBER 30.

Leacock, Major, Staff, to join, to Asirghur.
Standen, Lieut., R. I. Fushiers, from leave, to Deolalee.
Heathcote, Lieut.-Col., 17th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Bareilly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. FEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 31.

In accordance with District Order No. 2,029 of the 23rd December, 1881, the Regiment will parade in review order, Full Dress, i.e., red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements, at the Band-stand on Monday, the 2nd January, at 6½ a. m. (Madras time) punctually to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen. Three rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man, and all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Tram cars will leave Byculla and Girgaum at 6.5 a.m., punctually (Madras time).

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—Vol. R. Brown to B. Company, and J. Foster to E. Company.

D and F. Companies will commence Position Drill on Tuesday next, the 3rd January, 1882. Fall in at the sheds Byculla at 7 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. (Madras time.) The Range will be opened from Tuesday next for class firing for B. C. and E. Companies. There will be no [illegible] Tuesday

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. G. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1875).

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

[illegible]

ON THE

AGRICULTURE

OF THE

DISTRICT OF AURUNGABAD,

H. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS,

BY

FURDOONJI JAMSHEDJI, M.R.A.S.

MEMBER OF THE COBDEN CLUB,

Supdt. Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Price Rs. 1-8 per copy. Postage 4 annas.

Copies may be had at the *Times of India* Office and at

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NAVAJBAI.—December 30th, at Middle Colaba, Bai Navajbai, the wife of Mr. Ardeshir Jehangir Wadia, and daughter of Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia. The funeral will take place at 7-30 a. m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

TANNER.—At Ludhianah, on Christmas Eve, Henry T. Tanner, Executive Engineer, Sirhind Canal.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

No army has ever undergone such complete changes, externally and internally, as that of France, since the war of 1870-71. The alterations have been all in the direction of simplicity and uniformity: and a measure has now been decreed by the War Minister, General Farre, which will have the effect of removing one of the few distinctive marks which still remained of the French infantry regiments. As Lancers and Cuirassiers have been abolished in the cavalry, so the Zouaves, Turkos, and independent corps of Chasseurs have been done away with in the infantry. But the infantry regiments had still their dogs; and there were cases in which each battalion was preceded on the march by a dog who knew his place, and in heading the troops did his duty as formally and ostensibly as the drum-major of a harmer against the regimental dog; and in the order on the subject of his suppression, the all-powerful Minister accuses him, among other faults, of being quarrelsome. Thus when two battalions of a regiment occupy the same barracks with their dogs, the animals will fight for supremacy. They are charged, too, with showing unmerited contempt, which sometimes takes an aggressive form, for persons attired in the ordinary garb of civil life. General Farre points out, moreover, that they are altogether useless which now that dogs are no longer employed in active warfare, is probably true. In Austria, nevertheless, the big drum in the bands of the infantry regiments is always drawn by a dog; and it is said that there have been occasions when in the French army dogs have rendered services on the field of battle to wounded men—as by calling attention to them when they had fallen unperceived and were in urgent need of immediate succour. The French army is all the same to be deprived of the dogs. We shall next perhaps hear of the vivandieres being "retired." A woman is more out of place on the field of battle than even a dog; and the War Minister may well deny the serious utility of the young women in glazed hats and skirted military tunics who dispense drink to the soldiers, and of whom, according to existing arrangements, one (usually the wife of a non-commissioned officer) is attached to every infantry battalion of the French army. General Farre, however, confines his attention for the present to dogs; and it may be interesting, now that they are being finally removed from all connexion with the military service, to glance at their warlike exploits in the past.

In the battles of antiquity dogs have often played an important part. A King of Lydia employed packs of them in his war with the Cimmerians; and many writers have been of opinion that the Magnesians would never have beaten the Ephesians but for the valuable assistance they received from their canine auxiliaries. The dogs used didnot always perform the same duties in war. Some rushed to the attack with their human comrades, others acted as advance guards, and so on. They proved of excellent service, too, in finding out ambuscades, and Pliny mentions a case in which a dethroned monarch was, owing entirely to the sagacity and energy of his dogs in work of this kind, enabled to suppress a formidable rebellion and regain his kingdom. Pliny, by the way, while thinking very highly of dogs in their various characters, admired them above all as warriors. Once having laid hold of the enemy they never, he said, let him go. There was no instance on record of their having run away from the foe, and what was equally noble, they cared nothing about promotion or increase of pay. Coming down to the middle ages, we find the dog still doing warlike duties, though as a combatant in the field he now figures less frequently. Certain kinds of Scotch dogs fought well in various wars carried on by the English; and Henry VIII., despatching an auxiliary force to Charles V. to aid him against Francis I., sent therewith some 400 English dogs, whose services he felt convinced would prove of value to the Spanish monarch. It did not often happen that both sides in an engagement were supported by dogs. At Granson, however, in Switzerland the dogs belonging to the Swiss mountaineers commenced hostilities by attacking the dogs of the opposing Austrians.

Probably in connection with military affairs dogs are really of more value as sentinels than as actual combatants. In close encounters there must always be a danger of their attacking in the confusion the wrong men; for, however sagacious dogs may be, it would be nearly impossible for them, with their comrades and the enemy mixed up together, to distinguish friend from foe. Even when no combat has been going on they have sometimes made such mistakes; and quite recently, in a case brought forward by General Farre as a reason for dissolving all connexion between dogs and the regiments to which they have hitherto been attached, an inspector of French troops, upon entering a barrack yard in plain clothes, was sprung upon and [illegible] by a regimental dog which had it kept [illegible] the officer really was, would doubtless [illegible] every mark of respect. Such [illegible] cannot have been of frequent occurrence; and as a sentinel the dog is unquestionably a valuable animal. The town of St. Malmo used to be garrisoned wholly by dogs, which were let loose from the barracks after the gates of the town had been closed, and inflicted the severest punishment upon all persons who attempted to enter the place by stealth. So famous did this garrison become, that after a time it was proverbially said of men with very thin legs that they "had been to St. Malmo." The intelligent dogs of St. Malmo, however, more than once exceeded their duty; and in 1770 they attacked a French naval officer on his landing there, half-devoured him, and then left the disfigured carcase to be carried away by the rising sea. No civilized nation would like its war-dogs to eat the enemy after having overpowered him. But in days past they were in some parts even taught to do this; and the Spanish in America used at one time to feed their dogs on human flesh, so as to make them attack or pursue the unfortunate Indians with more eagerness. Upon one occasion they did such great execution among the natives, that the Court of Spain, by way of recognition, ordered them to receive the same pay which was given to their two-legged comrades. It must be supposed that the money was invested for them by the officers. As far as that is concerned, however, some dogs, among other accomplishments, have shown themselves, after a little training, quite able to make purchases in the ordinary way. During the last century dogs were a good deal used in the East for warlike purposes, and both the Turks and the Bosnians found them of excellent service. At the siege of Dubitza, for instance, in 1778, the dogs of a Turkish advance guard defeated a body of Austrian patrols. Since then they have been employed by the French [illegible] but by no means always with success; for when fighting at St. Domingo they found to their horror that instead of attacking the [illegible] Frenchmen. Thus, on the whole, dogs cannot be said to have acquitted themselves of their military duties in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Chained up or confined to a garrison they make excellent sentinels; but as combatants in the field they are at best of doubtful value. The regimental dogs of the French army, now condemned to the monotony of civil life, will find their new existence terribly dull. But we can spare no pity for them. We have our own victims of "compulsory retirement."

NEWS received by the steamer Hankow, which arrived here yesterday from Natal with a portion of the 14th Hussars, goes to show that there is much to be said in favour of the suggestion that the best thing the British Government can do with Cetewayo is to let him return to his country. At present the affairs of Zululand are in a sad state. Commandant Raaf lately made an excursion into Zululand with a view to engaging labour for the diamond fields, and he wrote an account of his experiences to a Natal newspaper, the *Newcastle Echo*. Shortly before the Commandant left Utrecht a fierce battle had been fought between hostile clans of Zulus under Oham, the brother of Cetewayo, and a rival Chief named Makoolizeeno, in which upwards of a thousand men were killed. The fight occurred near the Transvaal border, and while the Zulus were engaged slaughtering each other, a number of Boers drove off some two thousand head of cattle which Makoolizeene had raided from Oham's people. Mr. Osborn, the British Resident, wrote to the Boer Veld-Cornet to remonstrate against this conduct, but "the latter said he did not know Mr. Osborn, and tore his letter in pieces." Oham was contemplating an armed expedition into the Transvaal to recover his cattle, being convinced that he should never get them back unless he took them by force. The insolent treatment of the British Resident's remonstrance by the Boer authorities is an indication of the present value of British prestige in South Africa. Commandant Raaf found the whole state of affairs in Zululand thoroughly unsettled, and though the men themselves were quite willing to go with him to work at the diamond fields, "they were not allowed to do so by their chiefs, as an attack by Inyaane was expected every moment, and a Boer who was with me, named Du Plessis, residing in the Transvaal, would not go alone while we were there." M. Raaf returned "deeply impressed, as one who took an active part in the late Zulu war, with the state of the country and the wisdom of Sir Garnet Wolseley's 'settlement.'" He adds:—"I found matters far more complicated than they were before the war commenced, the British Resident, a nonentity recognised neither by the Zulus nor the Boers, and the English influence in Zululand as much broken as it is in the Transvaal—the Zulu stating that he has no confidence in English or in Boers, but that each chief must hold his own as best he can."

NEXT MONDAY.

"YES, by Jove! I am really going to begin studying the confounded language next Monday. The Munshi is to come to me from ten to twelve every morning." The speaker is Ensign Tardy, the [illegible] ago when the hardy race of Ensigns yet flourished and laughed, and got into trouble and laughed again; and the scene is the mess-house of the 50th N. I., to which gallant corps Tardy has recently been posted.

"O bother the Munshi!" says his companion and brother Ensign, by name Reveller. "What's the good of learning Hindustani?"

"It is no use saying 'bother the Munshi,'" answers Tardy with some severity, "and there is a great deal of good in learning Hindustani. Every fellow ought to try and pass and get on. To-day is Tuesday, and next Monday I'm going to settle steadily to work."

Tardy feels that there is something so virtuous in these sentiments, and that his resolution to study does him so much credit, that he is entitled in the present to a little enjoyment. So he calls for a brandy-and-soda, lights a cheroot, and the roughly enjoys looking forward to the course of self-denying study which he is to enter next Monday. Under the soothing influence of his peg and his weed, one thing is perfectly clear to him. As he is about to devote himself to Oriental studies, and he really does not see why, when he has passed in Hindustani, he should not also pass in Mahratti, and after that perhaps he might go in for Guzerati, and then turn his attention to Persian,—anyhow, as his studies are really to begin next Monday, he had better devote the intervening days entirely to pleasure and relaxation. There were still five whole days before Monday came,—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday,—and a fellow might get a great deal of fun out of five days, even though one of them were [illegible] himself thoroughly up to amusement during the interval remaining until Monday, and all his pleasures were heightened by the pleasing idea that he was taking a long farewell of all kinds of dissipation before entering on a severe and prolonged wrestle with strange tongues. When he got up on Sunday morning, he sighed to think it was his last day of freedom, and this being the case, he felt sure that no one could find fault with him for not going to church. How the young gentleman spent the day boots not now to recall; but on the Monday that was to have begun his studies he woke with such a headache, that required more than one brandy-and-soda to charm away, and he felt that severe application was out of the question for that day. So when the Munshi came the butler took him his master's compliments, and master had fever and headache, and could not do any work to-day. The Munshi, who apparently had some experience of this kind of message, went his way, and not until he was out of sight did Tardy feel up to going over to mess to a late breakfast. However, this late breakfast picked him up so much, that he devoted the afternoon to playing pool with great pleasure and considerable success. Going home to dress for mess that evening, he reflected that to-morrow would be Tuesday. He felt that he had no dislike to Tuesday as a day; no unreasonable prejudice against it because it came between Monday and Wednesday. No, there was nothing of this, but at the same time he felt very strongly that Tuesday was *not* the day on which to begin the study of Oriental languages. There would be a want of completeness in entering, in the middle of the week as it were, on a course of study which was to embrace not only Hindustani and Mahratti, but also Guzerati and Persian. He was firmly resolved that once he began, he would not pause until he saw in the Army List the following embellishments to his name, "Lieutenant Tardy, H. M. 6 P.," in token of his having passed, in those four languages. He should be a lieutenant long before he had done all this, he felt quite certain; and then the question would be, whether he should receive an appointment on the Head-Quarter Staff of the Army or go into the Political Department. This was a matter for after-decision, and the question now was, *when* should he begin with the Munshi? Tuesday was quite decided against, and Wednesday was open to the same objection as Tuesday, while Thursday was brigade holiday and gymkhana day: Friday was an unlucky day, as all the world knew: and as a fellow would be an ass to begin anything on Saturday, why the only thing to be done was to set to work in real earnest, no nonsense this time, —next Monday.

This important point once finally settled, Tardy went over to dinner with spirits and appetite equally good, and with something of that glow of self-approval which not people feel when they make good resolutions and which generally lasts about as long as the good resolutions themselves. Well, the week wended as quickly as usual, and with Monday came the dreaded Munshi, who was duly admitted. As Tardy was bent on such a wide range of study, he thought it would be only right and fitting to ascertain the Munshi's acquirements before finally putting himself in his hands, as there was no doubt that an incompetent teacher would do him a great deal more harm than good. So instead of settling down to the drudgery of "aliph, cheem," he opened a conversation with the Munshi, who was a pleasant, chatty man, with an excellent knowledge of English. Tardy explained his intended course of study, hinted at his future brilliant prospects, and then asked the Munshi if he were capable of instructing him in Mahratti as well as Hindustani. In reply the Munshi pulled out his packet of testimonials, and handed over a couple, in which his proficiency in Mahratti was warmly praised. Tardy studied these documents with the critical air of a man accustomed to weigh evidence, and familiar with niceties of diction. Well, these were satisfactory, but was the Munshi acquainted with Guzerati? To this he replied with a smile that he was born and bred at Ahmedabad. All that there remained to Tardy was to ascertain the extent of his accomplishments in Persian, and it appeared that the learned Munshi had been five years in Shiraz as secretary to a Persian gentleman. Here was indeed a treasure; but just as Tardy with a sigh was about to open the Hindustani grammar, he saw by the little clock on the wall that it was half-past eleven, and that consequently only half an hour remained of the two hours which were fixed for the morning lesson. What was the good of beginning to-work, only to leave off again directly? The Munshi was too well-bred to raise any objection, and he was just quitting the house, when an idea struck Tardy. To-day was the 28th. There was a month to the 28th. Then next month would be the first of a new month, and did not the month always begin on the 1st? Surely there was a far more suitable day on which to begin a course of languages than the last Monday of a month? The opinion of the Munshi was, that if the Sahib in his wisdom had fixed on next Monday as the most propitious day on which to begin his studies, it would give him, the Munshi, much pleasure to wait on the Sahib that day.

"Deuced sensible old chap that," said Tardy, as he watched the Munshi's retreating figure, "and I'll take his advice, and really begin—next Monday."

Ten years after this, though the name of Captain Tardy might be seen in its proper place in the Army List, yet there were no capital letters after it signifying the various native languages in which he had passed; from which it is to be inferred that "next Monday" had not yet turned up. Captain Tardy himself was the same cheery, sanguine fellow he had been as an ensign, and though he had long ago settled that learning a lot of languages was mere waste of time, yet he had still a happy confidence in himself that something or other he was going to do something other that would rather astonish people, and show them what he had in him. In the meantime he was very popular, and though his friends by no means shared his opinion that he would carve out a brilliant career for himself somewhere in the future, yet they all loved him for being the kindly, unselfish being he was in the present, and after all it is no small thing to be good-natured and friendly, even if one is not a great success in life. There are a number of books, one of which is called "Self-help," which all seem to be written in glorification of success. To start in life with nothing, and die worth half a million. This is the sort of the thing to be aimed at. One seems to hear one of these successful old gentlemen, as he sips his glass of port which he tells you costs twelve guineas a dozen; "Well, Sir, I came up to London with two-pence half-penny in my pocket, and now, Sir"—a wave of the hand here indicates the extent of his wealth. Concerning which it seems to me that Mark Twain has rather neatly hit off this kind of boasting in the following way:—"Benjamin Franklin was always proud of telling how he entered Philadelphia for the first time with nothing in the world but two shillings in his pocket, and four rolls of bread under his arm. But really, when you come to examine it critically, it was nothing. Anybody could have done it."

But it is time to say good-bye to Tardy, who, though he has not realised his own ideas of advancement, and is by no means a success in life, is quite as much liked by everyone as if he had made half a million of money.

S.

THE BARODA FESTIVITIES.

[illegible]

BARODA, DEC. 29.

THE BANQUET.

THE banquet given by His Highness at the Moti Bagh last evening was attended by nearly all the guests and residents in camp. The dining-room was in a great measure a temporary affair, and it was not only decorated tastefully, but was delightfully cool. I append a list of the guests:—

Capt. Burridge.	Captain Wood.
Rev. F. Midwinter.	Mr. Hayland.
Mr. Byramjee Jijibhoy.	Mr. Phayre.
Col. Willoughby.	Mr. Gawne.
Mrs. Willoughby.	Mr. Bannmann.
Capt. Dean.	Mr. Tritton.
Col. Tillard.	Mr. Grove.
Col. Anderson.	Mr. Adams.
Mrs. Woodward.	Mr. Carlton.
Mr. Tyrrell Leith.	Mr. Hunter.
Mr. Pritchard.	Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Middleton.	Mr. P. F. Reid.
Mr. Elliot.	Mr. Lawrence.
The Hon'ble J. Pelle.	Mr. Thatcher.
Mrs. Miles.	Mr. Hodgkinson.
Mr. Grattan Geary.	Mr. Manekjee Cursetjee.
Earl of Chichester.	Mr. G. Patch Reid.
Mrs. Ashburnton.	Mrs. Peterson.
H. E. the Governor.	Commodore Paulo Manlignazza.
Mrs. Mylne.	Mr. Gordon.
The Hon. Ashburner.	Mrs. Stuart.
Mrs. Moore.	Mr. Phillpots.
The Hon. Justice Pinhey.	Mr. Watson.
Mrs. White.	Mrs. Stopford.
Mr. Hensman.	Colonel Warden.
Mr. Watson.	Mrs. Tait.
Mr. Johnstone.	Mr. Woodward.
Mr. Mackintosh Balfour.	Mr. Pickwood.
Mr. Sheppard.	Mr. Horne.
Mrs. Stokes.	Dr. Bumers.
Dr. D. D. Findlay.	Miss Atkinson.
Col. Hancock.	Mrs. Grant.
Mrs. Grant.	Mr. Best.
Mr. Mathew.	Mr. M. P. Melvill.
Col. Harpur.	Dr. Keith.
Mrs. Blowers.	Miss Stuart.
Mr. Fraser Hore.	Captain Chisholm.
Col. Stracey.	Miss Shuwell.
Mrs. Smyth.	Dr. Colly.
Col. Humpey.	Mr. Baker.
Dr. Earl.	Mr. Terry.
Mr. F. Reid.	Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee
Capt. Alexander.	Mr. Mathews.
Mrs. Strutt.	Mr. F. Watson.
Col. Miles.	General Devine.
Mr. Wright.	Major Blowers.
Mr. Reid.	Miss Jones.
Col. Williams.	Captain Melliss.
Mr. J. MacMillan.	Mr. Crawley-Boevey.
Mrs. Fagan.	Miss White.
Mr. White.	Captain Crofton.
Mr. Chisholm.	Colonel Mullie.
Mrs. Macnaghten.	Miss Terry.
General Wood.	Dr. MacDowell.
Chevalier Mario Middle.	Mrs. Yates.
Mrs. Willoughby.	Mr. Anderson.
The Hon. Justice Bayley.	Dr. Hare.
Mrs. Weston.	Miss Melvill.
The Bishop of Bombay.	Mr. Barker.
Miss Fergusson.	Major Hore.
[illegible]	Mr. Hayes Sadler.
[illegible]	Colonel Bridewell.
Mrs. Dean.	Captain Stevens.
Mrs. Ross.	Colonel Davis.
Genl. [illegible]	Mrs. Midwinter.
Signor Mario Fabricotti.	Captain Mayne.
Miss Richman.	Mr. H. Woodward.
Mr. Hamilton.	Colonel Stack.
Mr. Webb.	Mrs. Crofton.
Mrs. Twentyman.	Mr. Johnstone.
Mr. Moore.	Colonel Stokes.
Rev. H. Haden.	Mrs. Baker.
Mrs. Payne.	Mr. Kuper.
Mr. Nugent.	Major Fagan.
Mr. Jones.	Miss Hungerford.
Mr. Hare.	Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee.
Dr. Atkins.	Mr. K. R. Cama.
Mr. Dane.	Dr. Barren.
Colonel MacCarthy.	Miss Lane.
Mr. Goodall.	Major Payne.
Mr. Barrett.	Mr. Wynne.
Mr. Cotgrave.	Miss Brownley.
Mr. Bunbury.	Major Wodehouse.
Mr. Earl.	Mr. Duxbury.
Mr. Schneider.	Captain Radcliffe.
Miss Stuart.	Colonel Twentyman.
Major Cruikshank.	Mr. White.
Mr. Littledale.	Mr. W. Midwinter.
Mr. H. C. Wadia.	Major Hancock.
Mr. Farnham.	Major Salmon.
Mrs. Littledale.	Mrs. Barren.
Mr. Cox.	Colonel Wodehouse.
Mr. Hart.	Captain Fowell.
Mrs. Philps.	Mrs. Cruikshank.
Mr. Hargrave.	Colonel Waddington.
Major Burne.	Captain the Hon. Somerset.
Mrs. Matsons.	Mrs. Mayne.
Colonel Strong.	Colonel Hadow.
Mrs. Best.	Mr. Philps.
Mr. Bellairs.	Mrs. Radcliffe.
Mr. Geoghan.	Colonel Ross.
Colonel Middleton.	Captain Stopford.
Mrs. Hargrave.	Mrs. Hill.
Mr. Hill.	Colonel MacNaghten.
Mrs. Winter.	Mr. Peterson.
Mr. Drouin.	Mrs. Kingsmill.
Mr. Tait.	Major Smyth.
Mr. Grant.	Mr. Hearne.
Miss Watson.	Miss Hearne.
Mr. Pennefoe.	Major Carr.
Mr. D. Tatham.	

[illegible] dinner was over H. H. the Gaekwar entered, and H. E. moved from the centre of the room to the top.

His Highness then said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I rise with the greatest pleasure to propose the health of our distinguished guest. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson. His Excellency Lord Ripon has kindly intimated that it is only the pressure of other engagements that has prevented His Lordship's being personally present on this occasion. We can easily imagine how many and how various are the matters which compete for the attention of the Viceroy of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and what little discretion His Excellency has to indulge his personal inclinations. But we may rest assured of this, that at all places and at all times Lord Ripon is an earnest well-wisher of the Baroda State, and his friendship is being personally present on this occasion. We can easily imagine how many and how various are the matters which compete for the attention of the Viceroy of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and what little discretion His Excellency has to indulge his personal inclinations. But we may rest assured of this, that at all places and at all times Lord Ripon is an earnest well-wisher of the Baroda State, and will, as such, gladly do all in his power towards the promotion of its welfare. It has been the good fortune of Baroda that three successive Viceroys—Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, and Lord Ripon—have felt a more than ordinary interest in its affairs. Lord Northbrook's name will be undoubtedly associated by history with the inauguration of the greatest reforms in the administration of this State. Under the auspices of his Lordship's successors, the new departure has received due development, and Lord Ripon will be gratefully remembered in connexion with the event, in the celebration of which you have all been so good as to join me. It is a source of the greatest pleasure to me that the Governor of Bombay represents the Viceroy of India on this occasion. Sir James Fergusson has performed his part in a manner so kind and [illegible] that I am sure His Excellency's name, and the event of this morning will always go together in my memory. I hope that His Excellency, too, will have reason to look back with interest on this his first visit to Baroda, and that the leading part His Excellency has taken in launching me on my public career will induce him all the more to contribute his good offices in view to the success of that career; for intermixed as Baroda and British territories

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

A SOLUTION OF THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., writes in *Truth*:—How is it to end? Is this question in everyone's mouth about Ireland. We cannot for ever rule Ireland by clapping its representatives in prison, by quartering an army of 30,000 men there, and by depriving every Irishman of all guarantees against arbitrary arrest. These, we are told, are but temporary measures. But if, as Lord Derby asserts, four-fifths of the Irish are opposed to our kindly undertaking to make laws for them, if Ireland is not pacified by the Land Act, if our coercive policy and our occupation of the Island are met with passive resistance and open outrage—what then? Are we permanently to maintain our power there, as Russia maintains her sway in Poland, and as Austria ruled in Lombardy? Are laws to be enacted in every part of the British Empire by the assent of the governed, with the one single exception of Ireland? Up to the present we have proceeded upon the theory that the Irish have been terrorised into disaffection, and we have sought to meet this by terrorism. We terrorise, [illegible] by temporary suspension of the ordinary law on our part, and by sanctioning for it the absolute power of the executive over the liberties of [illegible]. We have found, unfortunately, that all this has been a pleasant illusion. We are face to face with the fact, that the vast majority of the inhabitants of one of the three kingdoms of the realm are determined, rightly or wrongly, to render impossible, so far as they are able, the existing system of the British Parliament regulating their local affairs. We are the stronger, and by force we can crush out opposition to our will. But are we prepared permanently to substitute force in one of three kingdoms for the will of the governed? If so, what is the difference between our policy in Ireland and the Russian policy in Poland?

No, we cannot with any regard to our principles, rule Ireland by the sword. This would be neither [illegible] expedient. The cost of the army of occupation is enormous, and we should have to withdraw it were any foreign complications to arise. Moreover, we may alter the mode of procedure in the House of Commons as we will, we shall find it impossible to carry on the machinery of Representative Government with fifty or sixty Irish members in the House banded together to throw every difficulty that they can conceive in its way.

How, then, the present state of things is to end is that, sooner or later, we shall have to make terms with Irish public opinion. As a first step, we must clear our heads of the fallacy that the Irish people realise the fact that Irish Home Rule is not necessarily identical with the disintegration of the empire. Legislative unity may in the abstract be better than legislative federation, but in particular case, the former, if it involves the necessity of a perpetual war between the English Executive and the majority of the Irish, is not better than the latter.

I should be glad to see reasonable men in Ireland uniting upon some sort of programme, which would rally to them the English Radicals, who are prepared to assent to any scheme which would pacify Ireland, and, at the same time, maintain the unity of the Empire. What, I ask these reasonable men, can be more foolish than to imagine that anything will be gained by an alliance with the Conservatives, who most assuredly will do nothing for them? Mr. Gladstone did all that he could for Ireland. Had he not assented to the Coercion Act, the majority of his own Cabinet would have deserted him, and, had he sought to enlarge the scope of the Land Act, he would have been defeated by a coalition between the Whigs and the Conservatives. So long as the Irish allow their leaders to demand Home Rule, and to insist upon the retention of the Irish members, so long will a vast majority of Englishmen be opposed to Home Rule. If the Irish mix up the two together, how can the English be expected to separate them? The very essence of practical politics is compromise. No one can be an absolutely independent judge in his own cause. We and the Irish are at variance. It is to our mutual advantage that we should be friends, and to be so, both must give and take.

LAND LEGISLATION.

WHATEVER may be the theoretical merits of the arguments on this subject, it is certain that the "unearned increment." In any particular portion of land is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to [illegible] the great increment in the remoter portions of Aberdeenshire itself. There are many well-known instances of large landed estates which, within the memory of persons still living, have doubled in marketable value. But in no case that I know of would it be possible to discriminate how much of the increase is due to better means of communication, to roads, railroads, and steamboats, in the cost of which the landlords have often borne the greater share—how much to draining, fencing, planting, and other outlay which the tenant alone had little or no share. In the task of procuring this increment, whatever may be the actual outlay of the tenant apart from what he undertook as a portion of his rent, is of infinitesimal proportions, as compared with what is due to the general progress of the country, to the peace and prosperity secured by costly armies and navies, to wise laws affecting trade and commerce, to scientific inventions cheapening production and carriage, and to many other influences with which the tenant has little to do except in common with ratepayers, and all other component parts of the legislative machinery of the country. If, therefore, this "unearned increment," could be discriminated, and separated, from what is equitably due to the landlord as his sole producer, the tenant would in most cases find it difficult to establish a claim to benefit by it. It is not easy to find any argument relating to the unearned increment in the value of land, which will not apply with equal, or even greater, force to the unearned increment in every other [illegible]. It is beyond a question that [illegible] the earnings of our grandfathers [illegible] unearned increment, as theoretically defined, in incomes of every amount, whatever can be said in favour of the State imposing of the unearned increment in the value of land applies with equal force to the unearned increment in the incomes of all artisans and professional men; and it would be, theoretically, quite as just for the State to take the "unearned increment, in the incomes of lawyers, architects, engineers, cotton-spinners, and medical men, and to distribute it for the benefit of clients, employers, and patients, as it would be to take the unearned increment in the value of land, and distribute it for the benefit of the tenant-farmers. Practical men therefore will be inclined to consider this question of dealing with "unearned increment" rather as a theoretical [illegible] of practical application; or, it may be as a useful means of inflaming the popular imagination, and driving home demands which might otherwise be regarded as of very doubtful equity.—*Nineteenth Century.*

THE BORNEO ENTERPRISE.

ALTHOUGH it is announced with every show of authority that the Borneo Trading Company has received permission to fly the British blue and red ensign, with a distinguishing badge, on board their vessels, there is no doubt as to the authenticity of the statement. By according this privilege, the Government would unquestionably invest the company with a national character, and that is a step which even those who appreciate annexation by filibustering might well shrink from. The statement, however, is of such a circumstantial nature that we can scarcely believe it to be altogether groundless. It asserts that the blue ensign will be reserved for the Governor's yacht, and "for any vessels of the company carrying an accredited [illegible] having to use the ensign [illegible] this appears to show that the company intend to realise a sort of feudal establishment in the mercantile marine, and we may next expect to hear that they propose to keep up a standing army, perhaps to be privileged to wear the national uniform, with a distinguishing badge. Without question, they will have need of a fighting force on shore, if the natives of North Borneo at all resemble the people met with by Mr. Carl Bock during his recent explorations in the southern part of the island. Even the august potentate who holds sway over the chief part of the country visited by Mr. Bock sought to excuse himself from accompanying the latter among the Dyaks of the interior. While some tribes are cannibals, and others dwellers in the woods, all agree that no pastime is more delightful or more honourable than "head hunting. If, therefore, the company's employés in the interior are to keep their heads on their shoulders, it will be necessary to maintain a military force at every trading centre, and thus, in course of time, North Borneo will come to be dotted over with fortified British posts. It appears, too, that this ambitious project is likely to give rise to unpleasantness with Spain. A Madrid journal declares that the Sultan of Sulu is a vassal of Spain, and had no right, therefore, to cede territory to a British company. The whole business seems to be so surrounded by perplexities and complications, that the Government must now be sorry they gave any countenance to such a perilous project.—*Globe.*

LADY PANDITS.

OXFORD, November, 1881.

WHEN an Englishman thinks of the condition of Indian woman his imagination is apt to draw a black picture of a land she sunk in degradation, of wives kept in slavery, of widows decoying the [illegible] hood, of daughters deprived of education and shut up in zenana prisons, or ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of early marriage.

A little inquiry will show that such a picture, though truthful in [illegible] lines, is far too darkly coloured to be indiscriminately and universally applicable. In ancient times, and, in fact, throughout the whole pre-Mohammedan period, the status of Indian woman was one of due co-ordination with that of men. Nay, it would be easy to show that learning was formerly cultivated with such zeal in high-caste families that it was not uncommon for women as well as men to become distinguished as pandits. Students of the "Rig-veda" are familiar with the names of women to whom the authorship of some of the hymns and texts is attributed. In the "Brihad Aranyaka Upanishad" the sage Yajnavalkya maintains a philosophical dialogue in Sanskrit with his wife, and in the Tarpana ceremonies, which an orthodox Hindu goes through every morning of his life, he pays homage to a whole class of ancient female teachers. It must not be forgotten, too, that in India learning is presided over by a female divinity, Sarasvati.

With regard to more recent times, the diffusion of Christian ideas, added to the influence of our presence and example in India, is doubtless bringing about a great advance in the condition of native women. Even the women themselves are showing signs of a desire for more knowledge. In travelling through some parts of India, especially the Maratha country, I heard of ladies well versed in their own vernacular literature, and of not a few sufficiently acquainted with Sanskrit to read the Puranas; and recently a young lady, pandit, named Ramabai, has [illegible] much attention by her Sanskrit verses.

On third day of the Oriental Congress at Berlin I received a Sanskrit letter from this young lady, enclosing a long metrical address, which she requested me to lay before the Congress. It was accordingly read in the original Sanskrit before a large meeting of members by Pandit Syamaji Krishnavarma. The following is an abbreviated version of the lady pandit's Sanskrit verses, which have much poetical merit:—

"Hail, noble-minded and learned sirs; The ancient Sanskrit language is at the present day like an aged mother bereft of her ornaments. For a long time, alas! she has remained unhonoured, and now flees to you men of learning for protection. Alas! she cries, 'our native country was formerly fortunate in the production of illustrious sons like brilliant gems, whose fame illuminated the universe, whose influence and glory extended to the three worlds—great sages like Valmiki and Vyasa, great kings like Rama and Yudhishthira devoted wives like Sita and others. Now to her shame she brings forth sons whose actions cast a dark blot upon the Aryan race, who follow the ways of foreigners, and lay the axe to the root of their own tree of knowledge. Is there not sufficient water, O Ocean, in thy vast receptacle to inundate our land? May thy flood prevail to sweep away these her inglorious stains! Or may some blazing conflagration reduce our country to ashes, and let no voice pronounce her name till every mark of her dishonour be effaced!' Thus [illegible] the lamentation of the mother of learning. Ah, alas, how grievous, how unexpected, how surprising is it that before India shall [illegible] she should be [illegible] among her own people!—a people long ground down by slavery, a people bereft of energy and intellect, and little better than breathing corpses. If you assembly of learning assembled in congress will look with favour on the miserable condition of the Sanskrit language, and restore her by your efforts to her former exalted position, the people of India will be for ever grateful to you.

MONIER WILLIAMS.

—*Athenæum.*

COLONEL PRENDERGAST WALSH AND HIS TENANTS AT LARGAH, COUNTY CAVAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Sheriff of the Co. Cavan, Mr. Wm. Towanley, attended by an escort of the 19th Hussars, under the command of Captain Wright of that corps, and a party of police, 17 in number, under Mr. Lounds, a constabulary officer, proceeded on the 1st and 2nd instants to the lands of Colonel Prendergast Walsh to execute several eviction decrees.

Colonel Walsh, although unusual, and recently an invalid, himself attended the evictions. This officer only arrived in England a few days ago from military duty in the Bombay Presidency, and his presence was owing to the fact that his agent, a highly respected and trusty gentleman had been compelled, owing to the state of the times, to resign his post, and the Colonel had not time to engage the services of another gentleman, nor could he find any one to nominate as a bailiff to receive possession. He determined, however, that the law should not be [illegible] which deprived him of his agent, and consequently he undertook the unpleasant duty himself. The Colonel had been told that it would be as much as his life was worth to carry out any executions, but he disregarded the voice of fear, and taught his tenants in Ireland that Irish landowners are not be robbed without a struggle for their own. The party proceeded from Bailieborough, about five miles from Colonel Walshe's property, and made an imposing appearance along the mountain road through which they travelled. The police were carried on cars and in a brake, and about twenty or more were employed, making a long procession. Colonel Walsh arrived before the police. Colonel Dobbin, a neighbour, a country gentleman who resides there, openly said he had £100 in his pocket, but that he would not pay unless his own terms were accepted. Here is a case for the Government. An old officer, with a very large family, who has spent his life in India, comes home and is openly refused his rents while the haggards are full. The country has to pay for the enormous expense which has been incurred in carrying police and military to witness the solemn farce. Colonel Walsh did not get six pence of his money, and has to bear a very large share of the expenses. He, however, gets back his land, and the tenants lose their farms and demands right, but the law of their land has been openly violated and must be vindicated.

If the landlords of Ireland would join Colonel Walsh, and themselves hold and carry out eviction, as he has done, there would soon be an end of things. Colonel Walsh is a member of the *Conservative Club*, and has some other small property in England, and it has been suggested to him to establish an English Irish alliance of landowners, and he is most likely he will arrange the details as he has really official experience and was successfully engaged a few years ago in a Parliamentary inquiry regarding the claims of Indian officers. In this he ought to receive the support of all landowners, and, as one brother landlord should share with him the law expenses which is about to incur in trying the question now started almost for the first time, viz., [illegible] tenants can retain possession on the plea that the houses are theirs, and so escape the penalties made and provided for the penal contempt of court stated above. The Sheriff, or whoever acted for Colonel Walsh, Mr Mahaffy, of Edenquay, Dublin, gave these tenants nearly one year's grace, and before allowing his client to proceed to execute the execution, offered the most liberal terms. Ten pounds in the pound was taken upon himself the responsibility of offering them an allowance of 5s. in the pound, and stopped or rather did not adopt legal proceedings, after such protracted forbearance it is no wonder that the law was allowed to take its course. The weather was most inclement, and it rained heavily during the entire proceedings. The town of Ballieborough looked gay even in the midst of these sad, but just proceedings, for it was full of military and police. Colonel Walsh and the officers of the 19th Hussars put up at the Lisgar Arms Hotel, Ballieborough, and speak highly of the loyalty and hospitality of the landlord, Mr. Cochrane. Mr. French, resident magistrate, attended the evictions, no riot or violence was attempted in the face of such strength and determination.—*Dublin Evening Mail*, Dec. 5.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 14.

THE English Board of Trade has recently sent to Captain Clipperton, Her Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, an instruction to procure one of the instruments employed by Dr. William Thomson in the examinations made of *employés* of the Pennsylvania Railway to detect colour-blindness. The [illegible] England, where it is to be hoped that the system which it represents will be as effective in detecting this grave optical defect as it has been upon the Pennsylvania Railway, where it is now in use.

Dr. William Thomson is a distinguished oculist of Philadelphia, and Professor of Ophthalmology in the Jefferson Medical College. We have no laws in the United States, outside of New England, requiring any examinations for colour-blindness; but the management of the Pennsylvania Railway some time ago determined that a system ought to be put in operation on its lines to detect this defect among the *employés*, and Dr. Thomson was requested to aid the company in having the *employés* examined. After considerable experimenting, he devised an instrument based on the system of Professor Holmgrem, of Sweden, which would enable the proper tests to be applied without the presence of any medical man, and the facts to be recorded for reference. This was necessary, because it was requisite to ascertain the colour-sense, the fatuous, range, and field of vision of all the *employés*, numbering about 35,000 and scattered over thousands of miles of railway, and there could not possibly be obtained a sufficient number of ophthalmic surgeons to make the examinations and decisions. A general system has been perfected in connexion with this instrument, and has already been used for over 2,000 examinations, by which any intelligent non-medical person conducting the test can place upon a blank all the requisite data for a decision.

To do this [illegible] it is necessary first to briefly explain wherein colour-blindness consists. On the Pennsylvania Railway the important orders are transmitted by colour-signals—white signifying safety, green caution, red danger. The engineer, whose duty it is to obey these signals, and yet who cannot distinguish them, is liable to produce a terrible disaster, and the examinations make show that fully 7 per cent. of the men employed are unable to tell the red and green signals. With the most perfect sharpness of sight for "form," these men are found unable to distinguish between two colours as pronounced as bright red and pure green, the one looking to their eyes exactly like the other in the form of a cross, with the small ends together, in the centre of the nest. In the summer evenings (when the dense white mist creeps up from the river, and gradually spreads over the meadows, hiding everything but the lofty heads of the poplars and the faint blue summits of the distant hills; when the soft, low call of the moorhen to its downy chicks among the reeds is distinctly audible) you can hear the snipe calling and drumming on all sides. Besides drumming at intervals all night long, they do it in the daytime whenever they are disturbed. As you watch one flying round at a great height, calling "chic-a-chic, chic-a-chic," as he goes, suddenly he shoots headlong downwards, with his half-spread wings vibrating rapidly, and after an interval's sound like the faint rattle of a distant kettledrum comes to your ears. There has been a good deal of controversy among [illegible] to how the drumming is done by the rapidly vibrating wings as they rush through the air. It is a very difficult sound to localize; and people who do not know it look for the cause in every direction but the right one. Young snipe leave the nest almost directly after they are hatched, and are led about by the old ones in search of food. They are pretty little things, covered with soft brown down, three thin light stripes along their backs; their bills at first are no longer than their heads, but they grow quickly, and by the time the birds are fledged are nearly as long as their parents.

In August and the early part of September our meadows are full of snipe that have been bred in the neighbourhood; but by the middle of September only a few are left; the greater part of them go further south for the winter, while others come down to us from the north to take their places. At the end of the summer they often fly about in wisps of five or six, and sometimes feed together on the mud in Pool harbour at night. A gunner here once shot five snipe and a couple of teal at one shot with his punt gun; he never saw the snipe till he went to pick up the teal, when he found them dead. Although these birds seldom pitch except on the ground, they occasionally depart from this rule; and we were once astonished by seeing one sitting on a gate-post. Snipe shooting here is rather uncertain work; it is so hard to tell where to look for them and when, as sometimes they are on the heath and sometimes in the water meadows. Snipe, and of course there are one or two favoured marshes where some are almost sure to be found. They are rather particular about their feeding-places, and though the feeding be [illegible] generally occupied, while in another (apparently exactly like it) you scarcely ever find a bird. When flushed they like to begin their flight against the wind, so if the sportsman is not careful he is invariably fly across you, affording you a much easier shot than when they twist away up-wind. If there is a very strong breeze it is not a bad plan to walk across it, for the birds frequently being forced an instant in the air when they rise, and so give an easy shot. In very hard weather, when their favourite haunts are frozen up, they frequent running streams that do not easily get frozen, and according to you may meet with them in all sorts of odd places, often under the hedge by the side of the road; when disturbed (if there is no other running water near) they will return to the same place in a few minutes. The frost in this country continues long they disappear altogether, and do not come back till the frost breaks up. Three or four couple of snipe, a duck, and a teal or two, make up a fair bag for this part of the country, and are thought not to [illegible] got as a rule without a good deal of walking.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WANDERING WOMEN.

THE woman who goes on her travels is, like the special correspondent and the personal conductor, a curious outcome of railways and steamboats, and an itch for notoriety. Until the Continent got opened up to a cheaper and easier mode of conveyance than the diligence and the private carriage, only very hardy or very rich people dreamed of making the grand tour. My lord, as a part of his education, did it. He took snuff in Paris, and put a mortgage on his lands at Naples. Anyone he was supposed wicked; while the regulation thing was to experiment with all the vices he had imbibed and the manners he had taken on during a few weeks' sojourn at the Hague, which was in those days the jumping-off place for the English fine gentleman returning from the travels. But while the country squire and the man of small means were thus permitted to see Europe (and let Europe see them too), their sisters had no aspirations beyond Bath or Tunbridge Wells. To have visited Paris was accorded to few ladies a century ago, while they would, at this moment, more quickly think of going to Lake Tanganyika than to Paris. Even the old Queen herself was indeed a suspicious character. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was not a nice person, but Pope's dirty lines affected her character less than the fact of her having lived mysteriously for years at Twickenham. Hester Stanhope, at a later date, was always spoken of by the county dames with a horror which her Libanite propensities could not justify; and scores of good people, who knew little of her peccadilloes, but much of her fame, looked upon Mrs. Fry as only a little less generous to the unhappy woman, who died six months ago in the city where she was known as Lady Ellenborough. The stay-at-home Briton regarded the foreigner with suspicion, and suspicion. Even when a venerable lady still living—now the mother of the Duke of Westminster, but in 1827 the young bride of Lord Belgrave—took a tour with her husband into Northern Europe, the world laughed at her very loudly and very long. The lively travelling-carriage lurched and creaked along roads untraversed save by the country wagon. Hotel-keepers [illegible] steps to welcome [illegible] and at uncertain intervals peasants were impressed to drag the white elephant [illegible] ruts of Holstein and Jutland. [illegible] same time that Amelia Osborne and Jos Sedley were journeying across the Low Countries, and Becky Sharp and the Barschen of Schoppenhausen were trundling in the Eilwagen to the fair of Pumpernickel.

Nowadays it is hard to find a middle-class woman who has not ranged over half of Europe, and, it may be, part of the new world also. Indeed, to have gone on the tour which makes Switzerland and Paris, for three months in the year, distant suburbs of London, is to accomplish "rolling." The restless woman dreams of greater things. In Cairo, in Luxor, in the crooked lanes of Tangiers, in Denver, Yokohama, Tahiti, and Ballarat, you find her very much at home—full of confidence, yet evidently intent on no other business except what is known as "globe-trotting." Were she a consul's wife or a female missionary, a person with scientific views, or a blackleg, or in anything some social light, we could understand her roving propensities. Actresses and opera-singers also wander far afield. In San Francisco and Delhi, Buenos Ayres and the city of the Incas, Mexico, and Bogota, they appear and disappear in the wake of the birds frequently being [illegible] wall placards behind them. But the travelling women of the nineteenth century neither sing nor play. They have no fad, and are frequently irreverent. Dr. Dulcifer, who led Miss Tinne on her wanderings, was scientific, elderly and terribly in earnest. Her successors are rarely any of the three. They set out to be amused, to see something that their sisters and cousins have not seen, and to escape from themselves and their [illegible] surroundings. [illegible] is not often young, [illegible] is seldom [illegible] and [illegible] Miss Tinne who organised the African expedition, who led Dulcifer, was not [illegible] fair. As may be expected, the modern travelling woman is usually single; for there are not many spouses who will submit to be dragged across the globe to gratify the curiosity or the whim of their [illegible]. How [illegible] she is now and then married. Sometimes, like Lady Brassey or Mrs. Gill, she goes with her husband and writes the book; at other times her husband goes with her. But the result is the same. Instead of the [illegible] journal, we have "Tom," and Tom's wonderful ways, Mrs. Gill's bridal pride in "Dual's" sastronomy on Ascension Isle, or Mrs. Scott-Stevenson's employment of "Andrew" as foil for the birds [illegible] Florence Dixie's calm negation of the gentleman from whom she takes her name, or Lady Winifred Blunt's assumption that the poet who could write the *Love Sonnets of Proteus* was regarded in Europe as a kind of marital lay-figure. Lady Baker goes farther afield than any of them, but she has not rushed into print; and now that Miss Bird, the most capable of all the travelling women, has evolved herself into Mrs. Bishop, it is presumed that, as befitting a doctor's wife she has hung up her masculine riding dress as a trophy of the past.

Ces bonnes! Strictly speaking, these wandering women have not literature on the brain. Nobly, as a rule, have been most successful in their mission. They amuse, but they rarely inform. The female mind, either naturally or owing to its early training, is administrative, not [illegible] The receptive [illegible] *but it cannot generalise. To put two and two together and deduce three* for our benefit is not its *forte*. Neither is it laborious or accurate. The record of a woman's travels is always entertaining; she [illegible] *differently* from men. Everything is new to her, and naturally she considers them new to her readers also. We must of course [illegible] to a prodigious amount of talk about nothing—about how Mashallah! but by the middle of September only a few are left; the greater part of them go further south for the winter, while others come down to us from the north to take their places. At the end of the summer they often fly about in wisps of five or six, and sometimes feed together on the mud in Pool harbour at night. A gunner here once shot five snipe and a couple of teal at one shot with his punt gun; he never saw the snipe till he went to pick up the teal, when he found them dead. Although these birds seldom pitch except on the ground, they occasionally depart from this rule; and we were once astonished by seeing one sitting on a gate-post. Snipe shooting here is rather uncertain work; it is so hard to tell where to look for them and when, as sometimes they are on the heath and sometimes in the water meadows. Snipe, and of course there are one or two favoured marshes where some are almost sure to be found. They are rather particular about their feeding-places, and though the feeding be [illegible] generally occupied, while in another (apparently exactly like it) you scarcely ever find a bird. When flushed they like to begin their flight against the wind, so if the sportsman is not careful he is invariably fly across you, affording you a much easier shot than when they twist away up-wind. If there is a very strong breeze it is not a bad plan to walk across it, for the birds frequently being forced an instant in the air when they rise, and so give an easy shot. In very hard weather, when their favourite haunts are frozen up, they frequent running streams that do not easily get frozen, and according you may meet with them in all sorts of odd places, often under the hedge by the side of the road; when disturbed (if there is no other running water near) they will return to the same place in a few minutes. The frost in this country continues long they disappear altogether, and do not come back till the frost breaks up. Three or four couple of snipe, a duck, and a teal or two, make up a fair bag for this part of the country, and are thought not to [illegible] got as a rule without a good deal of walking.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SNIPE.

Now that the yellow stubbles are ploughed up and turned into brown fallows, and the "roots" are being carted away or fed off to sheep, partridge shooting for this year is virtually over. The strong November gales have stripped the coverts of their russet leaves, and already pheasant shooting (excepting to a few privileged persons) is a thing to be looked forward to till next year. The best of all shooting, however—for those who care not for wet feet and hard walking, and the occasional *dis appointment of getting but little to shoot*—has now begun; and that is, Snipe shooting. Many people know but *little* about snipe, excepting that they have long bills and are very good to eat; some may, perhaps, add that they are fond of damp places and are by no means easy to shoot; but, in reality, [illegible] far more interesting in their habits than many of their better-known companions that we see hung up beside them in the game-dealer's shop. Here, in the south of Dorset, they may be seen all the year round; and when blustering March warns those that have been spending the winter in less favoured districts that the time to return to their breeding-haunts is fast approaching, the Marshfield flocks are thinned, and many pairs betake themselves to their scanty nests in the marshes on the heath, or in the water meadows. These nests they make of coarse grass, very loosely put together, and generally concealed in a tuft of rushes, or sweet-scented bog-myrtle, in the middle of a marsh on the heath, or the dampest place they can find in a water-meadow; for those lady and roamers. In truth they are of which have given universal and unrivalled pleasure, but others of which will be as unintelligible to future generations of commentators as the most desperately corrupt passages in the choruses of his own Æschylus. He is well-nigh a septuagenarian; but time has dealt very gently with him, and neither thought nor trouble have quenched the happy buoyancy of his temperament. He is one of the best and [illegible] tightliest of our latter-day *raconteurs*. He might be, from his talk, a diplomatist, who had seen all the countries of the world and the glories of them; a traveller who was not, as is generally the case, a bore; a country gentleman who was not always wanting to kill something; or a gentleman of independent fortune and no pursuits in particular. No poet in private life, it may be safely said, ever showed to greater advantage than the masculine genius who has pondered more deeply than all but a very few people now living, the problems of existence.

There is no doubt that the social department of illustrious man just described is the model which the smaller poets of the period have generally set themselves to copy. The leader of the æsthetic school, who is supposed to live upon a diet of waterlillies and blue china, may have his affectations, but is in reality a shrewd, clever, entertaining, and sensible gentleman. Another poet—an elderly youth, who still likes to speak of himself as a boy, [illegible] who took the whole reading public to [illegible] some [illegible] years ago, and who has grown [illegible] since then steadily matured—is in private life not exactly the person whom his admirers might wish. He is extremely egotistical, inordinately fond of recitation, and gifted with at least as large a share of eccentricities of intellect as is the privilege of the most transcendent genius. Public opinion, and the opinion even of poets themselves, is against this type of existence. The poet of the period prides himself upon being above all things a man of the world. The images of the lamented Lord Byron and the late Lord Beaconsfield are constantly before his eyes. He may consciously mould his actions, his manner, and his speech upon what he believes upon tradition to have been the habit of the former, and what he fancies, from a very slight experience, to have been the way of the latter. The result of this sort of hero-worship is a burlesque, and the ingenious gentleman, who, whether he writes a letter or enters a drawing-room, or pens an article or elaborates a poem, is visibly impressed with a desire to expatiate upon his various exemplar, has set [illegible] himself apart which he is pretty certain to over-act. Even those bards who are of opinion that comparatively little good poetry has been written since the fourteenth century, and that their inspiration and their exemplars must be sought in the period of the Renaissance, conform with much fidelity to the social usages of their own day. Here is one of our latest poets, who, when he is not driven by posing simultaneously before it as the victim of a lethal disease, and as the transcriber into the English language of the purest quintessence of Greek and Roman thought, is content to [illegible] an epicene description. He is, after the manner of the intellectual youths of the present day, very nearly bald; he has composed his countenance into an expression that is [illegible] and amorous; and he "makes eyes," like a boarding-school miss. He can talk about mediæval art for hours together. But when he is in society, this is not his *métier*. He affects the ways and the language of preciously exotic infancy. He seldom rises above the commonplaces of conventional scandal. Of very humble origin himself, he has mastered the *argot* in vogue with the fashionable and the great. He is as well up in all the [illegible] London at this period of the year, volunteers the explanation that he is the merest bird of passage, and that he is already overdue at half a dozen country houses. He is not a man of many books, but calibre in their private life, the greater the chance that one will impartially read their public works.—*New World.*

IN THE MIDDLE AGE.

WHAT chiefly differentiates middle age from old age is that the mind still retains the power of growth, and is impressionable to new ideas. I know that in extreme old age Berzelius has worked in his laboratory, and men have commenced new languages and Lyndhurst, Brougham, and Beaconsfield have made wonderful speeches; and Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Lord Campbell have been wonderful judges. And there are the stock instances cited by Cicero or Friar Bacon; but these men still retained that vigour of faculty which is the peculiar prerogative of middle age, and had not felt that which is worst in old age [illegible] have sung the praises of middle age, and "we who are middle-aged may be well content to listen to those siren voices." "It is a poor wine," says Lord Jefferies, "that grows sour with age." As we come toward middle life we become mellower—at least we must hope so—more kindly and courteous and considerate. Our powers have reached a high point of development, and our power of disciplining these powers should be at its best. As that clever Mrs. Grote said, memory and order serve us best; our minds become "sorted," and we lose that [illegible] tendency to hunt after things as we once did. There is an old French proverb that says, *Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait...* In middle age we establish an equilibrium between "*la jeunesse*" and "*la vieillesse*," and we combine in one combination the possibilities of action and of knowledge. That climacteric is justly "grand" which brings the seven times seven tale of years. Of course the climacteric [illegible] is shadowed forth within the climacteric within the shadow. "One should never think of death. One should think of life. That is real piety." So says Lord Beaconsfield. The truth is far rather a one-sided way, but it is by no means a wholly untrue one. Some of the boldest and best men who ever lived, who once said that he had no time to think about his soul. What he really meant was, that he so busied himself with the things of heaven, that heaven was in his soul. Here is another of his fine sayings: "Time is the excuse of feeble and troubled spirits. They make time the sleeping partner of their lives to accomplish what ought to be achieved by their own will." It is hardly too much to say that the highest interests in the world are concentrated in middle-aged men, and the world's hardest work is done by them. "Those are terrible echoes to fight—those men with families," said the great General.—*London Society.*

THE FRENCH CLERGY.

IN connection with the bill which M. Jules Roche and eighty-five other deputies have introduced into the French Chamber for "the secularisation of the property of religious congregations and the separation of Church and State," it is stated that of the amount (£2,136,000) paid by the State for purposes of religious worship, the whole, with the exception of about £80,000, is received by the Roman Catholics. There are only sixty-one Jewish officiating ministers paid by the State, and the highest salary is that of the Grand Rabbi in Paris, who receives £900 a year, and the lowest £24. Altogether, the Jewish religion receives only £8,880; while the Protestant Church, which has 722 State-salaried clergy, receiving from £100 to £800 a year, gets £27,105. The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church comprises 87 archbishops and bishops, 11 canons of the chapter of St. Denis, 192 vicars-general, 722 cathedral canons, 68 arch-priests, 366 first-class incumbents (*curés*), 2,791 second-class incumbents, 31,347 village incumbents, 9,462 curates (*vicaires*), 10 cemetery chaplains, 3 bishops' chaplains in Algeria; making a total of 45,008 members of the clergy receiving pay from the State. More than half of the 31,347 village incumbents do not, however, receive more than £80 per annum; the maximum [illegible] for those who [illegible] twenty years of service. Archbishops of Paris receives £2,500.—*Public Opinion.*

THE WOODEN MIDSHIPMAN.

THE quaint, old-fashioned shop is almost the last of a number of quaint old-fashioned buildings which, but a few years ago, abounded in Leadenhall-street, especially on this side of the way. It has greatly changed in appearance since it was first established in 1778, only six years after the publication of the first nautical almanac. It was established by Mr. William Heather as a "sea-chart, map, and mathematical instrument warehouse." Mr. Heather was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Norie in 1814, who was joined by Mr. George Wilson in 1834. Hence the firm of Norie & Wilson, under which style the business is still carried on by Mr. Charles Wilson and his sons. The Wooden Midshipman has probably seen more of the various phases of business during the past century than most people. When he first commenced taking his observations there were plenty of men remaining who remembered acutely the losses they had sustained during the South Sea Bubble, in those days commerce was not [illegible], neither was business a sparse. When news came it was generally *pretty correct, and people had time to talk it over and master* every detail of the information before the next budget arrived. Nowadays [illegible] *time and have it contradicted long before* luncheon. *There* has been plenty of news discussed in this ancient shop in bygone times you may be well assured; there have been many fierce arguments across that age-polished counter, and much speculation over charts and newspapers in the little cabinlike back parlour. The place must have been a "going concern" when the news came of the battle of Lexington, and I can imagine how the ancient Captains and the young apprentices talked there by the hour together concerning the murder of Captain Cook. Indeed, I have a sort of notion that Captain Cook called at "Heather's" for some nautical instruments and charts just before starting on the disastrous expedition. During the Gordon riots, I will be bound, Mr. William Heather trembled for his shop windows. He probably being a prudent man, kept them closely shuttered, closed the Nautical Academy, and gave his students a holiday, and doubtless the Wooden Midshipman, the quaint old Midshipman, retired from business [illegible] the door and sought shelter under the counter, and in the windows of the bibliopoles of the West-end. He [illegible] to the emporium and the small talk of drawing-rooms and the prattle of boudoirs.

The truth is the world must have something to worship. When it can get nothing better, as in the case of country villages and small country towns, it is content with a curate. Next year London is enamoured of [illegible] anyone, and dethroned monarch will be run after with an avidity equal to that with which the Shah a few years ago, and more recently Sarah Bernhardt, were fostered and aggravated by schoolmasters. In the days of Keate or Drury games were a province beyond the schoolmaster's ken. Keate coaching an eight, or Drury looking on at a football scrimmage, is an anachronism which we may safely leave to venture on. Football plays a leading part in "Tom Brown," but it is hardly alluded to in Dr. Arnold's Life and Letters. Now, attendance at a football match is considered to give his country men and countrywomen the opportunity of gratifying this curiosity. He occasionally stays with Mr. Jowett at Baliol, sometimes he visits Mr. Gladstone, and last year he gave two or three dinner-parties of an exceedingly select character at his house in Lower Belgrave-street. But no one would speak of Mr. Tennyson as a "society" man. Extraordinary, and even impossible, as in the present day it may seem, he remains still as enamoured of protracted intervals of solitude as when, three decades since, he would disappear for weeks *together in the wilds of Cornwall, and* acquire, as *he seized upon the* [illegible] colour which he has reproduced perfectly in his finest works. *His pipe has been his firmest friend through life. He has had a few devoted and intimate acquaintances*, but, as all really great and strong men ought to be, he has been on the whole self-sufficient. There could be no greater contrast to Mr. Tennyson than the poet who divides with him supremacy in the realms of rhyme. There is an occasional affectation of roughness about his writing, and what he has to say he says strongly and incisively. Persons who evolved a social idea of the author from his writings would be labouring under a delusion of the most [illegible] sort. He is a man of austere bearing, who spoke little, and then spoke shortly and scornfully, who had a scorn for the frivolities and amenities of [illegible] and whose [illegible] was the embodiment of gruffness and [illegible] Imagine the surprise [illegible] to find that the crabbed and mystical poet is identical with the possessor of the compact little figure, the urbane and genial bearing, the well-made clothes; and that this gentleman, who is as far a dandy as a sensible man can be, is the author of poems, some of which have given universal and unrivalled pleasure, but others of which will be as unintelligible to future generations of commentators as the most desperately corrupt passages in the choruses of his own Æschylus. He is well-nigh a septuagenarian; but time has dealt very gently with him, and neither thought nor trouble have quenched the happy buoyancy of his temperament. He is one of the best and [illegible] tightliest of our latter-day *raconteurs*. He might be, from his talk, a diplomatist, who had seen all the countries of the world and the glories of them; a traveller who was not, as is generally the case, a bore; a country gentleman who was not always wanting to kill something; or a gentleman of independent fortune and no pursuits in particular. No poet in private life, it may be safely said, ever showed to greater advantage than the masculine genius who has pondered more deeply than all but a very few people now living, the problems of existence.

There is no doubt that the social department of illustrious man just described is the model which the smaller poets of the period have generally set themselves to copy. The leader of the æsthetic school, who is supposed to live upon a diet of waterlillies and blue china, may have his affectations, but is in reality a shrewd, clever, entertaining, and sensible gentleman. Another poet—an elderly youth, who still likes to speak of himself as a boy, [illegible] who took the whole reading public to [illegible] some [illegible] years ago, and who has grown [illegible] since then steadily matured—is in private life not exactly the person whom his admirers might wish. He is extremely egotistical, inordinately fond of recitation, and gifted with at least as large a share of eccentricities of intellect as is the privilege of the most transcendent genius. Public opinion, and the opinion even of poets themselves, is against this type of existence. The poet of the period prides himself upon being above all things a man of the world. The images of the lamented Lord Byron and the late Lord Beaconsfield are constantly before his eyes. He may consciously mould his actions, his manner, and his speech upon what he believes upon tradition to have been the habit of the former, and what he fancies, from a very

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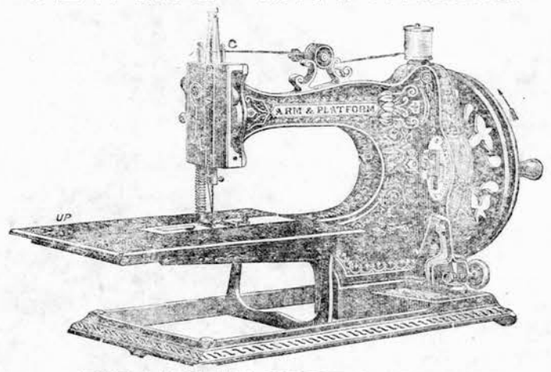

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